TRUTH EVER TO BE REMEMBERED. What the House of Representatives Declared Three Years Ago.

Total for the week

Prem the Congressional Report, Vol. V., Part III., Page 2,220. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That it is the duty of the Bouse to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ainety-six electoral votes for the office of Presi-Sent of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and gualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the vote of a majority of the electors appointed as sforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were east for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that the said Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly

Have Grant and Garfield Made a Trade ? Gen. Grant has evidently become intensely interested in the success of Gen. GAR-FIELD. His zeal overleaps the bounds which men who have once held the office of Prestdent usually set to their activity in party

elected Vice-President of the United States for a

term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of

March, A. D. 1877.

affairs. Considering Grant's extreme selfishness and his greedy and boundless ambition, it is difficult to believe that he is acting solely with a view to other people's interests Moreover, when we take into account the huckstering quality of GARFIELD's politics, it seems much more probable that he and GRANT have made an alliance, on the conditions that GRANT shall electioneer for GARFIELD with all his might, and in return, at the expiration of four years, GARFIELD shall promote GRANT'S aspirations for a third term.

Both men are capable of just such an arrangement.

Crazy to be President.

GRANT was President for eight years. GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON. ANDREW JACKSON, and several other statesmen and patriots held the office for a like period, but they did not seek it a third time. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and JACKSON deplined to allow their names to be used in sonnection with a third term, declaring that It would be dangerous to the liberties of the bountry for such a precedent to be esseek a third term in the White House.

GRANT thinks there ought to be an exception in his favor from the rule established by Washington and Jefferson. He wanted to be renominated in 1876. He was disappointed then. He sought a renomination in 1880, and was again disappointed. He seeks still to be President a third time, and if alive in 1884 he will sanction any and every expedient which his friends may use to effect that object.

And this man says HANCOCK is crazy to be President, and therefore ambitious, weak, and vain! Did HANGOGE ever twaddle as GRANT does in his FOWLER interview, after his name had been before a convention and another was nominated? GRANT told FOWLER that he wanted to be President for three reasons: First, because of the character of the men who urged his nomination; secondly, because he believed he could break up the solid South; and thirdly, because he thought he had in a trip around the world mastered the stions of commerce and trade, and if made President could materially advance the interests of the country in a commercial sense. If HANCOCK, after he has been President for eight years, will assign no better reasons for disregarding the teachings of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and overriding the unwritten law of the republic by seeking a third term, then we will agree with GRANT that he is crazy to be President, and ambitious, weak, and vain.

A Remarkable Sunday.

If the weather proves favorable, the churches to-day will attract unusually large congregations. In the cool autumn days the ople are glad to get out of doors to enjoy the exhilarating air, and the bracing atmosphere freshens up their spirits and gives activity to their minds. With the exception of that very small class who remain late at their country places everybody is in town, and while waiting for the social stir which will come in a month or more very many people are thankful for the opportunity of

going to church and listening to sermons. The ministers are now all back in their pulpits, the steamers which lately arrived from Europe bringing the last of the absentees, and presumably they are in fine trim for preaching. His physical condition has much to do with the success of an orator, whether he speaks from the stump or from the pulpit, and our preachers ought to be in their best health after their summer's vacation.

The business prosperity, too, is making men feel in capital spirits, and they like to show their beaming countenances to their neighbors. Though gratitude for favors received is by no means so frequent as sorrow over losses incurred, yet the prosperous are not averse to rendering formal thanks to the Almighty for their good fortune, and feel it no derogation of their dignity to acknowledge that even in the midst of their material success they are miserable sinners.

Moreover, the city is crowded with to listen to the many famous divines who

to the door with merchants from the country, and people of wealth and leisure from every part of the Union, and boarding house landladies are rejoicing in such prosperity as they have not known for eight or

ten years. New York, therefore, contains an exceptionally great churchgoing population today, and they will leave no seats vacant in the churches which offer special attractions. Of such attractions the late Presbyterian Council and the General Convention of the Episcopal Church now in session enable them to offer a remarkable number.

Besides the famous preachers of the Presbyterian Church resident in New York, citizens and strangers will have an opportunity to hear the Rev. ALEXANDER McCLEOD, D. D., of England, the Rev. HENRY CALDER-WOOD, D. D., of Scotland, and the Rev. Dr. WATTS and the Rev. Mr. SIMPSON of Ireland. Of late years our rich Presbyterian churches have been importing their pastors from these three countries, and perhaps the sermons to-day of the Englishman, the Scotchman, and the two Irishmen will bring them calls to remain in the United States.

There will be a great array of Bishops in the Episcopal pulpits. Bishop KIP of California, Bishop CLARKSON of Nebraska, Bishop NEELY of Maine, Bishop Habris of Michigan, Bishop TALBOT of Indiana, Bishop PETERKIN of West Virginia, Bishop WHIPPLE of Minnesota, Bishop VAIL of Kansas, Bishop Robertson of Missouri, Bishop GALLEHER of Louislana, Bishop Bishop Dupley of Kentucky-all these pre-

lates will give us sermons to-day. reputation which extends over the country, will occupy their own pulpits. The miscellaneous attractions in the way of moral and religious oratory will also be numerous. BEECHER and TALMAGE will of course continue their Sunday performances as usual over in Brooklyn, while in this city Dr. TANNER, the starvation reformer, will talk about temperance; Mr. ANDREW JACKSON Davis will dicourse of Spiritualism; Mrs. HARDINGE BRITTEN Will tell what she knows about Martin Luther's experiences in the spirit land, while Bishop Snow, the Latter Day Prophet, will sound the alarm in a sermon on "A Mighty Crash Impending." Finally, Brother SANKEY will conduct a "service of song" at the Cooper Union, and Brother Goss one at Utah Hall.

Nobody, therefore, can complain to-day that New York is short of attractions for churchgoers and for those whose time hangs heavy on their hands. Something is offered to suit every taste, and the difficulty with the stranger will be to decide which to choose among so many.

A Genuine Social Reformer.

It is common, even among those who have the interests of labor at heart, to stigmatize as unpractical those schemes of cooperation under which workmen share the profits of work with their employers. It is true that some English experiments in this direction have miscarried, but that the obcome with patience, good faith, and good will seems proved by the very different results of similar undertakings on the Continent. In France, Alsace, and Switzerland alone there are now nearly fifty industrial establishments conducted on the principle of a division of gains between capital and labor. Almost all of them have been prompted, and many have been guided in all the details of management, by the famous Parisian institution of E. J. Le-CLAIRE, whose prolonged, indisputable, and brilliant success constitutes a decisive auswer to the critics of the system. Important as the LECLAIRE experiment

should prove to the practical reformer, it

has attracted little notice in this country, and seems to have been almost unknown in tablished. As greatly as Washington, England until it was lately examined with JEFFERSON, and Jackson were esteemed by much care by an English visitor, who has their countrymen, they would have been communicated the fruits of his inspection axecrated had they deliberately proposed to to the Nineteenth Century. This gentleman the establishment, and to every source of information, and he had abundant opporappears from his investigation that for nearly forty years one of the largest | the south to the north." The Plymouth Parisian establishments engaged in the business of house decoration has been managed on the cooperative plan, not only to the material, intellectual, and moral advantage of the employed, but to the signal pecuniary benefit of the employers. The profit accruing to the workmen connected with the LECLAIRE Institution is of a most substantial nature, and of many kinds, comprising a yearly bonus of 15 per cent. on their aggregate wages; a life pension of \$200 annually from the fiftieth year of age and twentieth year of work, one-half of which is continued to the employee's widow for her life; an insurance of \$200. payable to his family at his death, and the certainty that if disabled by accident encountered when on duty a workman will be placed beyond the reach of want, and that if ie be killed his family will not be left without some permanent means of support. This is the material side of the situation. On the other hand, habits of industry and forethought are developed by the fact that profits are proportioned to the amount of wages earned, while the whole mental and moral character is improved by direct participation in the management as well as the profits of the business.

> It was in 1842 that LECLAIRE, who was a house painter by trade, and who, after setting up in business for himself, had soon acquired an excellent reputation for efficient and conscientious work, announced his intention of dividing a share of the year's profits with those whom he employed. At that time \$2,375 were distributed among 44 participants, giving an average of more than \$50 a man. During the six following years an average sum of \$3,750 was apportioned between some 80 persons. The amount divided and the number of workmen have steadily increased since those earlier years, until at the last pay day, in June, 1880, a bonus of \$32,000 was shared among 1,125 employees. The individual's share of profits varies, as we have said, with the yearly total of wages earned; but it must not be supposed that the establishment constitutes a close corporation, and that only those permanently engaged are entitled to receive a bonus. On the contrary, every casual employee, though he may have worked but a single day, is entitled to his proportionate allotnt of the year's gains, and, moreover, if killed or disabled during his one day's employment, he is awarded the same provi-

The capital of the LECLAIRE establishment amounts to \$50,000, one-half of which is the property of two managing partners, and the other of the Workmen's Mutual Aid Society. The whole fund of this society is not less than \$220,000, that part of it which is not invested or lent on interest to the strangers who will improve the opportunity | house being placed in Government securities. The annual profits of the business are

sion as the rest.

partners receive each a salary of \$1,200 for superintendence. Interest at 5 per cent. is paid to them and to the workmen's society on their respective capitals. Of the net gains one-quarter goes to the two partners jointly, another quarter to the relief society, and the remaining half is divided among the employees individually in the ratio of the wages paid to each during the year. We should bear in mind that the administration of the institution is in the hands of a council, of which the employees constitute a large majority, and that a vacancy among the managing partners is filled by the appointee of the workmen themselves. To guard against the disqualification through want of capital of a manager selected by them, It is provided that the capital of the outgoing partner shall not be withdrawn till after such a lapse of time as shall permit it to be replaced out of the profits accruing to his successor, a time which, according to recent experience, would not exceed three years. It will be seen from this summary review

of the LECLAIRE establishment that every precaution has been taken to secure and benefit the workman, at the expense, it may be thought, of the employer. The latter inference, however, is not justifled by the facts. When LECLAIRE died, in 1872, he left behind him a fortune of \$240,000, and he maintained that he could never have attained the same pecuniary position by the beaten track of routine. Pointing out how much was gained by the stimulation of PENICE of Western Africa, and Assistant industry and of care over tools and materials under the cooperative system, he used to insist that it was better for him, from a In churches of other denominations the selfish point of view, to earn a hundred regular pasters, nearly all of whom have a france and give fifty of them to his workmen, than to earn only twenty-five francs and keep them all himself. But while LE-CLAIRE sought to avoid the reputation of an innovating visionary, there is no doubt that his aims were those of a social reformer, passionately devoted to the emancipation of he wage-supported classes.

Cape Cod's Waterway. Of the peninsulas which jut from the At antic coast line, and suggest by their position and shape the commercial advantages of a short cut through them, none is more obtrusive than Cape Cod. Thrust across the route of coastwise trade between Boston and the more southerly ports, it enforces an extra roundabout course of a hundred miles or more for coasting vessels.

Under such circumstances the temptation to cut a canal through the cape is strong; and it is greatly increased by the obvious ease with which the job can be done. At the point most desirable for the purpose, and where, in fact, excavations are now going on, near Sandwich, a straight cut of eight miles will bring together the waters of Cape Cod Bay and Buzzard's Bay. These eight miles are mostly flat; the central ridge, known as Sagamore Hill, is less than thirty feet above the high tide sea level; a large part of the way leads through salt marshes the soil all along the route is loose and sandy, requiring only an application of pick, shovel, and barrow to remove stacles encountered might have been over- it; the presence of two streams—the Monument River on one side, running into Buzzard's Bay, and the Scusset on the other into Cape Cod Bay-additionally simplifies the work, since the canal can use their valleys and beds, if required, and the harbors made at their mouths; on Buzzard's Bay nature has provided a secure haven at all times, while a couple of jetties prolonged from the banks of the canal on the Cape Cod Bay side will furnish ample protection there; finally, high-water mark on the northeastern side is several feet higher than on the southwestern, and the hours of the tides at the two points greatly vary, so that there will be currents through the canal, which will tend to keep it clear of ice in cold weather. The canal apparently allows a straight sea-level cut, without

It may be imagined that, with such provocations and incentives to cut a canal, the ask was long ago contemplated. It pre sented itself as desirable to the early settlers of Massachusetts. In 1676, the diary of SAMUEL SEWALL records that "Mr tunities of eliciting a candid expression of SMITH of Sandwich rode with me and opinion from the workmen themselves. It showed me the place which some had thought to cut, for to make a passage from colonists had, in fact, long before been wont to carry their goods across this isthmus, and there reship them, in trading with southerly settlements. In 1697 the General Court of Massachusetts, after reciting that it is thought by many to be very neces sary for the preservation of men and es tates, and very profitable and useful for the public, if a passage be cut through the land of Sandwich, from Barnstable Bay, so called, into Manament Bay, for vessels to pass to and fro," appointed three persons to examine and report upon the project. But no report was made, and the next appearance of the subject, according to the historic memoranda collected and published by the present canal company, was nearly eighty years later, in 1776, when the General Court appointed a committee of five to determine the practicability of cutting a navigable canal through the isthmus which separates Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Bay, whereby hazardous navigation round Cape Cod, both on account of the shoals and the enemy may be prevented, and a safe communication between this colony and the southern colonies be so far secured." This committee the same year examined the subject thoroughly, and reported favorably upon it giving an estimate of the cost.

Even then the project did not come to a practical issue, nor did it until a hundred years later. Several things stood in the way of success. To begin with, some friends of the enterprise thought it belonged to Congress to undertake, but others refused to ask this aid. In point of fact, Congress did for it, in 1824, what it has since done for other local canal projects, furnished complete surveys and estimates of the cost of construction by the Government engineers,

thus saving much preliminary expense. In the next place, there was a division of opinion regarding the character of the canal required—its route, its width and depth, and whether it should be built with or without locks. The first survey, made in 1776, which noted with much accuracy the height of the highest point of land to be cut through, and the remarkable difference in the rise of both common tides and spring tides in the two bays, reported that this difference required the construction of two double locks, with two bridges at each end of the cut. The survey of 1818, the survey of 1825, and the survey of 1860 all took ground in favor of locks; yet the sea-level, unlocked cut has now triumphed.

It happened also, that the canal scheme had the fortune to be revived at times when great public interests or emergencies diverted attention from it. It was so in 1776, and it was palpably so in the spring of 1861, when a corps of engineers were at work on it. After all, however, the real question from first to last has been simply whether the canal would pay. There never have been will preach to-day. All the hotels are full | distributed as follows: The two managing | any serious engineering difficulties in the

way, the peninsula being peculiarly favorable for cutting. But whether the tolls would defray the interest or the cost of construction and the repairs and running expenses, has always been a problem which has deterred private enterprise from undertaking the experiment. Even to-day, although capitalists have at last gone to work upon it, the result is felt to be a matter of some doubt. The contract for the cutting has been awarded at three million dollars; but there will be further large expenses for the breakwaters, and for other purposes. Whether there proves to be a margin of profit for the investors or not, a safer and shorter way will be furnished to those coasters that are willing to pay the tolls, and new steamboat routes will be opened from New York to Boston, and from Boston to Martha's Vineyard.

The Paralysis of the Church.

In his opening sermon before the Episcopal General Convention, the elegant Bishop Kip of California spoke of the popular religion as characterized by an absence of that spiritual earnestness which marked earlier days. This absence of earnestness he said, is seen on the right hand and the left. "It has infected the Church and

paralyzed its strength." In these words the Bishop expressed a truth which should be constantly urged upon the Church. The hosts of Zion are indeed slumbering, or passing their days in ease and luxurious sloth, while the enemies of Christianity are gathering for its overthrow. Scientific infidelity on the one side is seeking to give to education a direction hostile to Christianity, while on the other criti clsm of the fruits of Christianity in society prevails among the people.

Scientific infidelity has already gained a foothold for its ideas even in Yale College, the school of Puritanism. It is also, as President McCosH testifles, undermining religious faith at Princeton College, the great Presbyterian school. It is not less powerful in its influence at Harvard College, which leads our American universities so far as the progress of educational methods is concerned. Its hold is strong upon the Johns Hopkins University, which seeks to carry university training to the most advanced modern limit. It is gradually gaining an entry into all our colleges, and by that means, and through the medium of some of the most popular literature of the time, it is moulding the thought of young

men of education. A large part of these young men are already far away from Christianity. They are indifferentists, agnostics, materialists, men of no religious convictions, anything but Christians. A college professor not long ago was surprised to find that bright boys in his classes were totally ignorant of the biblical history with which everybody was formerly supposed to be acquainted. They cared nothing about the subject, having had no particular interest in what so compara-

tively insignificant a people as the Jews did in ancient days. From such men as these the Church cannot expect earnestness in behalf of Christianity. They may be prepared to discuss it as an interesting development of the human need for religious sentiment and the human craving for something above the materialism of this world, as a beautiful theory; but they are only its critics, and not its disciples. In truth, very many of them are without religious or any other enthusiasm. They regard enthusiasm with a sort of contempt, as something that ill befits a properly regulated character. The agonies of religious doubt of which they read and hear they know nothing about from personal experience. They can be entirely comfortable without any definite religious faith, and they are content to quietly give up as unsolvable those questions concerning futurity which have in the past tormented the world. Bishop KIP might well say of such as these that they lack that spiritual carnestness which marked earlier days. Whatever else may stir them up to be incapable of arousing them.

On the other side we have the practical infidelity of the mass of men. They either do not pretend to regulate their lives according to Christian standards, or pretending to do it they really are governed only by mo tives of material gain. It is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, when we reduce the philosophy of their lives to its essence. Meanwhile observation and bitter experience are provoking among the poor a widespread discontent with Christianity as it actually exists. It does not bind up the wounds from which society suffers, and their woes continue to increase perhaps, in spite of its promised amelioration. So long as this feeling lasts, how can we expect to see the popular religion characterized by spiritual earnestness?

The momentous question before this General Convention and before all religious conventions, therefore, is how to vivify Christianity; how to reduce to practice its benign theory. Its great work is the amelioration of society, and its great need is enthusiasm among its disciples. They must live and act as if they really believed the doctrines to which they give their nominal adherence. Otherwise, forces which may be antagonistic to Christianity are likely to be spent on the task they neglect.

What is the cure for the paralysis which Bishop Kip truthfully tells us now afflicts the Church? To this question the bishops priests, and laymen now in session at the Church of the Holy Trinity should give their

How About Nigger Domination? GRANT says that in ANDREW JOHNSON'S

me Gen. Hancock told him that he was posed to nigger domination. What then? Was GRANT himself in favor of nigger domination at that time? Is he

favor of it now? Had Andrew Johnson any more supple cool than he found in Gen. GRANT when he first propounded his peace, reconstruction policy?

For ourselves we are in favor of the rule of the majority, black or white, all the rights of the minority being at all times sacredly respected.

In pure perplexity as to what else to do, England sends to-day fifty tons of ammunition and fifty-four Nordenfelt and Gatling guns to the Mediterranean. But there is force enough there now, in the fleets of six great na ions, to do anything required, provided these six nations could decide what to do.

The missionary bishops had their innings in the Episcopal Convention on Friday, and a good account they gave of themselves. Whatover members of other denominations may think of prelacy in the abstract, they will all admit that these overworked and underpaid men. abounding in labors and in sacrifices, are legitmate successors of the Apostles.

Maine and Pennsylvania seem to have argely run the Boston Ship Convention, the past week, and to have run it into the old rut of county, bounty, bounty.

The Democrats in the Eleventh Congress District of this city are talking of nominating Theodore.

Tomlinson for Congress. They might do a great deal WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Autumn always brings the same old story in Great Britain. The Queen is in Scotland, accompanied by some fragments of her numerous family, and continues her policy of captivating the Scotch Highlanders at the expense of all her other subjects. She goes about Balmoral without any of the usual state restrictions, and takes particular care to show a deep interest in everything that is of importance to the natives of that outlandish place. If a reaping or binding machine is to be tried by a farmer, the Queen is sure to turn up to look at the experiment. What possible interest she can take in binding the sheaves is not clear, but one thing is certain, that by pretending to feet interested she has won the hearts of the Dee side Highlanders. She is accompanied this year by her daughter, the Princess Beatrice, her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and his children. She attends not only the agricultural experiments of the Scotch farmers, but every cricket match played at or near Balmoral, while she never conlescends to attend any sporting or athletis contest in other parts of her realm. The Prince and Princess of Wales have also been in Scotland, visiting a large number of country seats belonging to the members of the Scotch aristocracy, meeting everywhere parties of their London friends, and enjoying all the lawseraller of the Scotch moors and hills. The Duke of Cambridge was conspicuous by

his absence from Great Britain during the summer. He was trying to palliate his constitutional ills at Kissengen, until the beginning of the German manoguvres induced him to join the staff of the Kaiser. There he was received with unusual cordiality, which the London World accounts for in the following manner: World accounts for in the following manner:

The very rules of court eliquette in some instances were strained or set aside to do honor to the Duke of Cambridge. Now, remembering that the Kaiser is a very sature monarch, I cannot hulp asking what all the means, does it suring from sheer symmathy with Engleshed and her institutions? I houge so, but there may be is, in the event of the Duke of Comberland dying without is, in the event of the Duke of Comberland dying without a son land as yet the has not one), belt to the ex kingdom of Hamover. Is it possible that an intimation was convered to the Kaiser by his Royal Highness that, is the event of his succeeding to the inheritance, he would not be as attablorn as his." royal court of Cumberland? but would be willing to waive his right to the crown of Hamover on the same conditions as were offered to, and rejected by, the Duke of Cumberland?

The shooting season has this year more than usually encouraged the taste for game as an article of food, which was but a few years ago extremely restricted in the British Isles. The

well-to-do people are thinking of nothing but

partridges, grouse, hares, and pheasants at this time of the year, and the cheapest table d'hôte dinners, as well as those of the most modest households of the middle class, are not considered complete without the occasional appearance of game. The agricultural classes of the British Isles have always been extremely fond of rabbits and moderately fond of jugged hare, but they formerly had an absolute aversion to winged game. Peasants, for instance, in many parts of England refuse as obstinately to eat game as the Scotch laborers refuse to eat salmon, and as chambermaids and butlers have been known to refuse to drink claret, for the simple reason that there is " too much of it about the place." In former years game was esteemed a delicacy only when it was very high, and before the construction of railroads it seldom reached London in any other than a positively putrid condition, which demanded an acquired taste and a liberal supply of port or burgundy to wash it down. Not having access to the cellar the servants naturally preferred fresh beef and mutton, accompanied by strong beer. Apart from that, as the London Daily News points out, in the days when the game laws were in their fullest rigor, no "fur and feathers" enumerated in the Game act could be publicly sold. The law-as every cruel and unjust law is sure to be-was frequently evaded, and within the memory of persons still living the roast hare which a guest at an inn had eaten at his dinner in a private room was entered in his bill as "a lion." The consumption of game among the great mass of the community was. owing to Draconic legislation, so extremely small that noblemen and gentlemen who sported largely found that game accumulated in their larders to an inconvenient extent. They overwhelmed their neighbors with presents of game, until the gifts reached the nauseating stage; they fed their servants on game until these threatened mutiny; but still the decaying surplus of pheasants, partridges, and hares remained of alarming volume; and ventually the practice crept into being of country landowners making consignments of game to their fishmongers in town, who surreptitiously sold the birds to their customers.

The spread of railroads has, of course game is steadily growing in favor and rising in price. The present year is a particularly successful one, at least so far as the grouse supply goes. The Duke of Portland and his party shot within a week, at Langwell, nearly 2,500 brace of winged game.

The Prince of Wales does not seem to have indulged much in shooting this season, having devoted bimself chiefly to social visits. According to the recent report, he must be at present on his way to Paris, on a visit to Mme. de Sagau. while the Princess is on her way to Denmark where she is to spend a fortnight with her father and mother.

When the mass of the people in Great Britain are enjoying the game season, the mass of the French people delight in the beginning of their oyster season. Fashion is always dictated by women, and while every English woman is no dreaming of hare soup, a slice of the breast of a grouse, and a glass of champague, the French eman is much more tempted by a dozen of Marennes and a glass of Chablis. Gas-tronomical taste has probably not so large a part in this predilection for orsters in the French woman as coquetry as: she has a peculiar fondness for showing off her neatly polished nails against the pear of the shell. Oyster forks being never used in France, the display of coquetry in the drink-ing of the juicy contents of the shell, after the little greenish oyster has been gracefully alinped between her rosy lips, is another attract tion for the French woman. Of late the taste for oysters has been introduced even among the poorer classes, thanks to the importation of the Portuguese bivalves, which are of very poor flavor, but can be bought at extremely low prices. The returns of the Octrol show that the importation of cysters into Paris amounts to 50,000,000, and that the daily comsumption from September to May exceeds 200,000 a day The principal favorites are the Ostenda, the Olerons, and the Marennes, the once famous Cancale having almost entirely disappeared, though the general oyster crop this year seems

to have been particularly good. The enterprising Briton who recently advertised his willingness to lend our New York pol iticians the aid of his assistance and experience in electioneering matters has been matched in England by the agent of Col. Haverly, who has een teaching the English how to run a show. The Colonel sent over to the old country not only his troupe of minstrels, but an enormous number of posters representing his countenance as well as those of his leading artists. He pasted them all over London, to the great disgust of the Englishmen, who did not care to be familiarized with the faces of either the Colonel himself or of Billy Rice or Tom Barry, or any other Mastodon Minstrel. It appears that, not satisfied with this way of advertising himself, the agent of Col. Haverly has sent a parcel of framed portraits of Col. Hav erly and his burnt cork artists to the children of the Prince of Wales. The private secretary of the Prince is reported to have answered, in returning the portraits, that the Prince and Princess were much obliged for the attention. but that their children were yet too young to appreciate this production of American art The incongruity of such proceedings does not alter the fact that American actors are constantly growing in favor with English audiences. One proof of this is that Mrs. Bateman ias cancelled her contract with McKee Bankin at Sadlar's Wells, in consequence of his having discharged the American company and attempted to produce the "Danites" with a cheaper cast of English actors.

Bome four years ago a committee was formed | Because they'll have Satan forever in mind.".

at the Hague for the erection of a statue to aruch Spinoza, Modest contributions came from different parts of the world, and a monument has at last been reared to the memory of the man who has done more than anybody else for the completion of the work of the Beformation. The statue stands almost on the spot where, 150 years ago, a Protestant clargyman of Middlebury. Charles Tuinman by name, delivered a discourse in which he exclaimed, "Spit on this tomb; it is the grave of the in-famous Spinoza." As a Hebrew, Spinoza never cared much for the dogmatic discussion going on at that time all over Europe, and especially in Holland. All he fought for was the inalienable right of every human being to meral and intellectual development. He simply tried to impress upon the masses the idea of the greatness of human nature and human reason. He maintained that the duty of man was to be honest, and to feel satisfaction in being so. Yet he was by no means an optimist or an ideallat, for he constantly expressed the conviction that nothing in the world had any importance unless it had a direct bearing upon the material welfare of humanity. He never cared to dwell nuon a future life: he wanted to make the present life more complete, pure, and intelligent, What he chiefly preached was universal soli-darity and the repression of vicious passions in

the social as well as in the religious world.

The imprisonment of Major Canzio in Genca,

which at one time threatened to create a serious

complication in Italy, has been ended by King

Humbert, who has amneatled all the persons convicted of political rioting. Major Canzlo was one of Garibaldi's most trusted lieutenants, and married his daughter. He belongs to a family of wealthy tradesmen, and is now about 45 years of age. His countenance, bearing, and lameness bespeak the hero of many battles. Tall, erect, slender, with his blond hair thrown back, his eyes full of fire, his speech flery and incisive, he suggests the figure of Arminius. He has sacrificed fortune and liberty to the freedom of Italy, when it was a crime to mention the name of Italy as a nation. He was one of those heroes who, in 1860, one thousand in number, started from Guarto to the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, and what is more amazing, succeeded in routing the troops of the Bourbons. He had already contributed to Garibaidi's victories over the Austrians during his campaign of 1859 as a Captain in that dreaded "red shirts" degli Alpi." In 1866, when Garibaldi appealed the hearts of the young patriots of his country to free Venice and Tyrol. Stefano Canzio took upon himself to form a battalion which became famous during that campaign under the name of "Bereaglieri

On the day in which the peace of Venice was signed, the legions which followed Garibaldi were ordered to abandon the Tyrol. Canzio bitterly, and, yielding to the impulses of his patriotism, advised his father-in-law not to obey the order, but to continue the campaign on his own account. Garibaldi, however, had better sense than that, Although his heart was not less lacerated than that of his son-in-law, he obeyed the order of Victor Emanuel, and retreated. But neither of these men ever forgave the monarchy for depriving them of the glory of winning a province that longed to become Italian. They have missed no occasion to assert the rights of their country over the Tyrol, Trieste, and the other Italian provinces still subject to Austrian despotism. They have been the soul of all the movements of the "Italia Irredenta," and have endeavored in every way to keep alive in the hearts of their countrymen their claims upon the unredeemed provinces. About a year ago there was a procession in Genoa in honor of Mazzini. The procession ended in a riot, during which Canzio and several other persons who resisted the authorities were arrested. They were duly brought to trial, and Canzic was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He appealed, and during the time which clapsed before the judgment of the higher court was given, became implicated in another riot at Milan. When his sentence was confirmed and he was sent to prison, the Garibaldi family used their influence with Cairoli, the Prime Minister, who was formerly a leading Garibaldian, to procure his pardon. This Cairoli was either unwilling or unable to do, and Garibaldi and his son Menotti resigned their seats in the Italian Parliement. They hastened to Genoa, and there was a general fear lest the General, with his old impetuosity, might summon some of his ancient companions n arms, sack the prison, and rescue Canzil Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and Garibaldi contented himself with paying his son-in-law a visit in his cell and informing him that no one would ask the Government for his pardon. Popular feeling was clearly shown by the cheers of the Genoese and by the crowds which ollowed the great patriot to and from the jail. King Humbert seems to have acted wisely in granting an amnesty to Canzlo and his associates, for the Italian kingdom is now strong

enough to allow such demonstrations to pass The most interesting event of the English yachting season was the appearance of the new cutter, the Vanduara. Built in almost direct opposition to the rules which have hitherto been accepted for the construction of a fast yacht, she has surprised every one by her wonderful performances. Her career is of great interest to Americans, for it is more than likely that she will come here next year and attempt to wrest from us the "America" cup, which has cen held here for almost twenty years. The Vanduara was built at Partick on the Clyde, for Mr. Clark, a well-known manufacturer of cotton thread. She has sailed in all the principal English races, beating all the crack yachts. The Formesa, the Prince of Wales's cutter. supposed to be the fastest of the fast, was utterly unable to cope with her. The Vanduara gets her name from the town of Paisley, which was called by the Romans Vanduara.

Changing the Balance of Trade

From the Springfull Beymblicar The American Exchange at London reports satonishing expenditures by Americans this year in Surope, and, judging from their letters of credit, estimates the outlay of 60,000 travellers at \$180,000,000 This is a predigious sum, and probably a great everesti-mate. Vanderbilt, to be sure, has paid \$40,000 for one Meissorier, and is ransacking Europe to furnish his new palatist residence in New York. Some travellers wh started with £10,000 have had to replenish, but these sums represent the onlines of heads of families, and not of every person in a party. Some Americans travel by pecial train, and they set up some of the most "artistic and perfect private residences in Europe

The Voyage of Two Hoys

Two little voragers were recently found in a coat 16 feet long off Flum Island, with two pounds of trackers and a quarter of a pound of cheese. They were paddling for New York. The boys were so small that they could hardly be seen above the gunwais of the at, and the queer motions of the craft structed the

A Philadelphia Claverhouse.

to the fathers in council 'twas Withersmoon spoke; Our best beloved dogmas we cannot revoke; od's infinite mercy let others record And teach men to trust in their crucified Lord: The old superstitions let others dispet, I feel it my duty to go in for Hell!

Perdition is needful; beyond any doubt Hell fire tex thing that we can't do without The bottomless pit is our very best claim To leave it inworked were a sin and a shame; We must keep it up still if we like it or not, And make it eternal and make it red-hot.

"To others the doctrine of love may be dear, I own I confide in the doctrine of fear; There's nothing, I think, so effective to make Our weak fellow mortals their errors for take. As to tell them abruptly, with unchanging front You'll be damned it you do! You'll be damned if you

Saltpetre and pitchforks, with brimstone and coals. Are arguments suited to rescue men's souls. A new generation forth with must arise
With Beelzebub pictured before their young eyes:
They'll be brave, they'll be true, they'll be gentle and

PRANCIS MURPHY'S HOUSE.

A curious light has just been shed on the true inwardness of a recent so-called philanthropts movement in Philadelphia. On or about April Pool's Day some of the brethren of the Young Man's Christian Association of that city, meved by love and admiration for the great temperance erator, Francis Murphy, presented that reformer with a beautiful dwelling house. The gift was heralded in the newspapers, and the grateful Murphy gladly took possession of the nouse and gave his friends a reception in it. When the matter was first laid before him he generously said that he had about \$1.500 of his own, which he would like to contribute toward the expense of the house. The brethren took this and used it toward making the first payment on the property, the whole amount of that payment being \$2,000. The house was furnished from cellar to roof in a style of unusual ele gance, to which Mr. Murphy and his family had not been accustomed, except as they had from time to time enjoy. ed the hospitality of other persons. The supposition wa that the brethren who bought the house for Brothes Murphy would pay for it, and this supposition was back, ed up by the announcement that the title deed would be presented to him as soon as it could be made out and re corded. But here came an awful hitch. The committee had little or no money. They arranged a big meeting is the Academy of Music, a conspiruous feature of which was a speech from Henry Ward Beecher. Instead of making a gigantic profit out of this meeting, as they ex pected, they had to fill the house with deadhcads, and thus lost \$250. Then they made a private arrangement with Murphy that he was to pay them a certain amoun out of his weekly earnings in order to enable them to pay for the house which was supposed to be their free gift to him. This was in the highest degree disgusting to Brother Murphy, yet he stood it for a while. Before long it be came evident that the philanthropists could not meet the payments on their gift, and the house had toga. Meanwhile the luckless Murphy had expended \$600 ag repairs and improvements, which is a total loss to his The brethren suggested to him the propriety of his suffer-ing the loss of the \$1,500 he had put in, but that he firmly objected to. That part of the business has now been se tled by handing him \$1,200 in cash and somebody's slow note for \$300. Mr. Murphy and his family are no longer in the house, which has reverted to its original owner The efforts made by the brethren to hush this affair up have not been entirely successful, but a variety of more or less incorrect accounts have found their way into the newspapers. The above statement is the correct one Christian and benevolent circles in Philadelphia are greatly moved with mirth at the expense of the brethres who made a great parade of giving that which was not theirs to give, and which they had no means to buy.

BUNBEAMS.

-Some of the French Protestants propose giving a handsome diploma to each person who is won rom Roman Catholicism to Protestantism by the preach ing of the Protestant ministers. In this country the same result would be accomplished by giving a chromo.

-The Spanish Government has appounced its intention of proceeding against all the clergy who in-troduce politics into their sermona. If the Spanish Government had charge of ecclesiastical affairs in this cour try it would have its hands exceedingly busy during the

-The colored Baptists of the South seek to evangelize Africa by missionary effort, but have little or no money wherewith to do it. They have called a convention to consider the matter and form a new mi sionary society for the purpose. The great wonder is where the funds can be expected to come from. Most of the brethren are so poor that it will be difficult to raise the needed cash for travelling expenses.

-Almost all the religious papers, except the strictly Presbyterian ones, are now criticising the great Presbyterian Council, and saying that it did not amount to much. The official letter of the Council, which is sent to all the Presbyterian churches throughout the world to be publicly read on the first Sunday is January next. is spoken of as a collection of pious platitudes amounting to nothing of importance. —The old Buddhist method of teaching

sacred geography to the Japs is different from that which prevails in our schools. A Buddhist priest recently told a missionary that 80,000 miles north of where they stood there was ian immense square mountain, on the other side of which was heaven. And yet the people who undertake to locate heaven and prove precisely where it is, do not make a much better business of it than this Buddhist priest.

-The original Salvation Army in England is said to be making itself more ridiculous than ever. It has adopted several new styles of warfare in the way of screaming announcements, parodies of hymns and songs and novel and outrageous patterns of banners. A de-tachment of the army threatens to invade France. The French Methodist paper, L'Econophiete, is prepared to extend a welcome to these people, in order to give them a chance to prove their ability to make an impression or the lively fancy of the French

-The tendency of the management of —The tendency of the intangement of the mission work in Japan is to pass the labor as much as possible into the hands of the native preachers and helpera. This is the reverse of the practice generally prevalent in mission work a quarter of a century ago Then it was believed that the natives of the heather ountries were such a poor set that they could not be trusted. English-speaking missionaries were considere the only proper ones to be placed in charge. They were never able perfectly to master the foreign languages, and in this point the natives had a great advantage. A number of Japanese churches with native pastors are now self-supporting, and more are likely to become so.

-Since the Rev. Dr. Curry was removed for Dr. Fowler, he has been employed in editing other lications of the Methodist Book Concern, none which gave him exactly the scope he desired, in view of his life-long editorial experience. He now becomes one of the editors of the Methodis, in which journal he will have a controlling voice. The Doctor is one of the mos plain-spoken writers in the Methodist Episcopai Church, and never hesitates to criticise or to condemn when he sees necessity for it. Although he is not regarded as one of the most amiable men in the Church, he is looked up to as one of the strongest, and there are few men who like to be touched up by Dr. Curry's pen.

—Serious criticisms are uttered in various quarters regarding prominent elergy men who are making themselves conspictions as politicians. It is generally agreed that the paster of a church who is paid a respec-able saliny to his work should devote numed to his church rather than to the interests of any political party. It has thus far been the case that almost every pastor who has gone into the business of political speech-making has done so to the great damage of his church and of his relations to it. His first trouble is that he makes some of his people angry, and the next is that they do their utmost to split his church. The upshot of all this is that the political pastor is himself soon turned out, and has need to seek another field of labor.

-An Inter-Seminary Missionary Conven-tion is to be held at New Brunswick, N. J., beginning on the 21st of this month. The object is to stir up the missionary spirit among the young men who are at the col-leges and theological schools preparing to be ministers. The great complaint among the promoters of foreign missionary work is of a lack of young men to go to dis-tant parts of the world as missionaries. The trouble is that as soon as the young theologues complete their courses they look around for the most comfortable and the bost-paying churches whose pulpits are vacant. The Rev. William M. Taylor of this city will preach the open-ing sermon at the Convention. The whole drift of the services, including, of course, the opening sermon, will be to impress on young men the importance of self-denial in selection fields of labor, and the urgent need that all the missionary stations should be filled before the wealthy churches are manned with young pastors.

-The brethren of the Brooklyn Presbytery will to m frow afternoon renew their efforts at demonstrating to an ungodiy world the ardent afternoon they have for each other. The fall meeting takes place In the church on South Third street, in the Eastern Dis-trict. The particular hone of contention which is to-morrow to be picked is in the shape of the refusal of two of the churches to pay their share of the assessments which became necessary owing to the allowance of the bill of the Tabernacle for \$500 for entertaining members of the General Assembly as long ago as 1870. The fight is becoming an exceedingly interesting one for those who delight in the finer points of ecclesiastical law, and the younger brethren who are undergoing their training in churchly finesse are enjoying the advantages of learning to become experts in the management of church snarl

-The story of Jacob and Esau, which forms the subject for Sunday school study to-day, is full of wholesome lessons for the young people who have a disposition to take anyantage of each other and to prac-tise underhanded devices. The passage for considera-tion is Generic XXVII. 22-00. Issue was now growing old. and was feeble and blind. The blessing of a patriarch who was supposed to be nearing his end—as in those days regarded not only as a matter of importance, but as a sort of official act which carried with it the blessing of God. Jacob had already, by a sharp bargain, possessed himself of Essu's birthright. But he could not except by craftiness, induce Isaac to bestow on him the bestoff which rightly belonged to Beau. Therefore he took at vantage of the old man. While Esau was out procured ventage of the old man. While Esau was out procured ventage to set before Isaac, Jocob, anded by Rebekab, his mother, prepared a kid in such a manner as to make Isaac think it was the meat which Esau had brought He also prepared himself so as to resemble Kenn who was a rough and hairy man, white Jacob was smooth and fair. The trick was not discovered by the mid-rase until the blessing had been pronounced. When the orb-nine Esan came in there was a great disturbance least could not recall the paternal blessing which he had given to Jacob, but bestowed a secondary one on Esat As might be expected, this made serious trouble in the family. Jacob found it printent to fice to Padamarain, where he served fourteen years for his two wives. Leak and Bachel. The after life of these brothers, Jacob and Esau, was much embittered by the events marrafed in this lesson. Although the breach was outwardly healed some years afterward, there was always a feeling of hostility between the descendants of the two.